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**KING Hussein's recent attempt at a rapprochement with Nasser should be viewed primarily as a clever tactical move in the long-drawn-out conflict between the two rulers, since the only possible effect it can have is to embarrass his arch-adversary, Nasser, in the Arab world. Whether or not this move has been taken with any degree of coordination with other Arab capitals is difficult to say, but the fact remains that it is in keeping with the line recently adopted by most of the Arab States towards Cairo, a line which found its full expression at last month's meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers in Baghdad within the framework of the Arab League.**

Briefly, this line can be described as one which requires that the League member-states take a more active part in formulating general Arab policies, with a view to putting an end to Cairo's virtual domination of this organization. It is in this light that one should view Tunisia's agreement to sit in the conference with Nasser's delegates, Baghdad's extremely conciliatory note in its dealings with the Egyptians, King Saud's warm greetings to the Conference — and finally Hussein's initiative towards a reconciliation. The idea seems to be to force Cairo into the position of having to cease its continuous propaganda warfare against these countries.

It is therefore scarcely surprising that the enthusiasm with which Jordan political quarters greeted their King's unreciprocated in the United Arab Republic. Reports speaking of an imminent meeting between Hussein and Nasser on the Syrian border to open "a new era" in relations between the two countries have not been substantiated, and not even an acknowledgment has been forthcoming concerning Jordan's token of goodwill in handing back to the UAR authorities the MIG fighter which made a forced landing near Amman last September.

This lack of response on the part of Cairo's propaganda machine is no doubt also an indication of the kind of reply Nasser is preparing in answer to Hussein's appeal, which is unlikely to be met even halfway. Having already been forced into a position of acceptance with General Kassem's regime in Baghdad and a certain lowering of tone in the Jordanian front, too, Nasser's entire raison d'être is the drive toward a pan-Arab union under Egypt's leadership, and hostility with regimes like those of Hussein, Saud and Bourguiba is seen not as one of political expediency but of principle. This position has been repeatedly stated by Nasser's spokesmen, if not in these stark terms. In terms of the present state of inter-Arab relations as Cairo sees them, then, the acceptance of King Hussein's peace offer would be tantamount to political bankruptcy. No amount of lip service to Arab solidarity and cooperation can step Cairo's aim of direct and indirect subversion of the existing Arab regimes.

From the point of view of Amman's present interests, Hussein's latest conciliatory move can do nothing out good. If successful, the move will also be a contribution to the stability and well-being of the area as a whole including Israel. It is not Arab unity, but Nasserite hegemony that spells a threat to Israel, and the more divided the Arab rulers are, the more they vie with each other in hostility to this country.

Formally, the decision now lies with Cairo, but all the indications so far point to a still-birth.

**Split Petrol Threatens New Zealand Town**  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — Preparations were being made yesterday to evacuate suburbs of Napier, north-east of here, threatened by the escape of 30,000 gallons of petrol from a storage tank. Rising temperatures were increasing the danger of explosion, and arrangements were made to cut off gas and electricity from the area. A freight aircraft was flying from Wellington with 10,000 lbs. of fuel.

**PALGIN**  
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE  
EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME "PALGIN"

## GZ Agree to Merge With Progressives

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — The General Zionists decided yesterday to accept the Progressive Party's invitation to merge and form a Liberal Party. The decision by the G.Z. executive and management was taken by 30 votes against none, with three abstentions.

One of the abstainers, Mr. H. Weinstein, told the meeting that he saw the proposed merger as the beginning of a large political grouping which would include Herut.

A committee comprising a score of members of the General Zionist and Progressive parties is to be appointed to work out details of the merger. The most urgent items are drafting of ideological and practical programmes for the coming elections and to get started on the election campaign. Other problems include the amalgamation of the two parties' physical assets and the attraction of other political groups.

Mr. Yosef Sapir, M.K., said afterwards that the General Zionist decision was taken after a meeting between five of its leaders, Messrs P. Ben-Zur, E. Haim, E. Ichilov, H. Lavon and himself — with the six Progressive M.K.s — Messrs Y. Golan, S. Kaniavsky and M. Kol. The Oved National leader, Mr. R. Shari, was also present.

**Liberal Alternative**  
The meeting unanimously approved of the merger into a party that would offer itself as the liberal alternative to the present government.

Its sponsors are hopeful that the new Liberal Party will attract the support of at least two prominent members of Herut's left wing, Dr. B. Avnion and Dr. S. Yonchman, and also the former "New Regime" leaders, Dr. E. Lavie and Professor Y. Leibowitz.

The Party will issue a call especially to members of the free professions and industrialists but also to the general working public, to join its ranks.

Representatives of the two founding parties are expected to meet in about a month's time to complete the merger and arrange for the inaugural rally.

Apart from Mr. Weinstein, the abstainers were Dr. Y. Engel and Mr. D. Sukhtevich. Three party leaders who criticized the motion but nevertheless voted with the majority were Mayor A. Krinitz, Dr. Ramat Gan, Mr. E. Ichilov and Mr. S. Z. Abramov.

**TITO TO BRAZIL**  
BRASILIA (UPI) — Foreign Minister Afonso Arinos announced yesterday that President Tito of Yugoslavia will tour Brazil in early June.

**NASSER BACK HOME**  
Abdul Nasser arrived last night in Alexandria by yacht from Syria and immediately left for Cairo, according to Cairo Radio.



**... they too smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better — is better!**

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

## Mrs. Meir to Tour Scandinavia in May

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Mrs. Golda Meir is to leave at the beginning of May for an official visit to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. This will be the first visit paid to Scandinavia by an Israeli Foreign Minister.

The suggestion that Mrs. Meir undertake the tour is believed to have been first put forward last August when Iceland's Foreign Minister, Mr. Gudmundur Gudmundsson, visited Israel as a guest of the Government.

Political and economic relations between Israel and the Scandinavian countries have been close since the establishment of the State.

**Eban 'Fine' After Fatigue Collapse**  
BALTIMORE, Maryland (UPI) — Mr. Abba Eban succumbed to fatigue while speaking at an appeal dinner in suburban Pikeville on Wednesday night. Yesterday he said he was feeling "fine" again but planned to rest a day or two more in Sinai Hospital.

"I had traveled many hours and got upset on the plane and just became exhausted," he said. "I plan to continue my schedule in a couple of days, and I have one or two more lectures that I hope to give."

Mr. Eban's main weakness in Stanleyville is his lack of local tribal support. His main rivals for power there are army commander General Victor Lindula and the Provincial President, Mr. Jean Manikala, both of whom are regarded as being more favourable to a compromise with the Kasavubu Government.

**Lebanese Minister To Seek Russian Aid**  
BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese Education Minister, Kemal Jumblatt, said yesterday that his Ministry is seeking a Russian loan. But he did not elaborate.

He told a press conference that he opposed the visit by ships of the U.S. Six Fleet to Lebanon waters due later this month because such visits were "political propaganda." The Cabinet authorized the visit yesterday.

## SIX DIE IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

Jerusalem Post Staff

Five persons were killed in two accidents early yesterday morning, and a sixth died of injuries received when he was run over by a car on Tuesday. Four other persons, one an eight-year-old boy, were injured.

Four were killed and two seriously injured when their car hit a culvert on the Tel Aviv road near Fureidis village when driving to Haifa. All the six passengers were relatives and all are from Haifa.

Yakov Renat, 50, was driving home with his relatives from a wedding in Tel Aviv when, at about 130 a.m., his car apparently cut across the highway and smashed into the culvert. There were no eyewitnesses and police believe it will be difficult to establish why the driver lost control.

The dead were the driver, his wife Sylvia, 48, Shmuel Farber, 50 and his son Dan, 18. The injured were Mrs. Haya Farber, wife of Shmuel, and Mrs. Haya Wiener, 42. They were taken to Rambam Hospital.

Khalid Fades, 60, of Bin-Yamina, was killed early yesterday morning when hit by a Tel Aviv-bound passenger train near his home by the Elias wine cellars. He was riding his donkey over the tracks at that spot, where there is no barrier but a large warning sign.

**Dies of Injuries**  
Late Wednesday, Moshe Blomowitz, 30, died at Kaplan Hospital of the injuries he sustained when he was hit by a car the previous day on the Gedera-Bilu road.

Mr. Ben Haim of Netivot, west of Beersheba, was taken to hospital in the Negev on a stretcher after he was run over by a motor scooter driven by Aharon Elfergani. His condition is not serious. Eight-year-old Yehi Shil, of Beersheba, was hurt by a motor scooter which was driven by Aharon Elfergani. He was operated upon at the Beersheba hospital where his condition was yesterday said to be still serious. The scooter driver was arrested for questioning and then released on bail.

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## Gizenga Said Overthrown As Orientale Boss

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuters)

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, U.N. special representative here, asked yesterday who were the present authorities in Stanleyville, Congo.

"We deal with the man in the chair, but he changes so often in the Congo," he said.

He was speaking at a press conference here following reports that Mr. Antoine Gizenga, political heir to the late Patrice Lumumba, had been deposed in Stanleyville.

Neither diplomatic nor U.N. sources here could confirm the reports, but one U.N. account said Mr. Jean Minville, former "President" in Kivu Province who was arrested on Mr. Gizenga's orders last December, had been seen at liberty in Stanleyville.

The U.N. report said several members of Mr. Minville's administration had been released unharmed.

**Changed Mind**  
Last weekend, Mr. Gizenga was reported to have asked for U.N. facilities to go to the Malagasy "Confer Summit" but has since apparently changed his mind about attending.

Mr. Gizenga's main weakness in Stanleyville is his lack of local tribal support. His main rivals for power there are army commander General Victor Lindula and the Provincial President, Mr. Jean Manikala, both of whom are regarded as being more favourable to a compromise with the Kasavubu Government.

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## Robert Deane Strikes At Jewish Education

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — A Royal Moroccan decree decreed yesterday, but bearing the seal of the late Mohammed V, denounces the pact concluded in 1928 whereby Alliance Israélite schools enjoyed autonomous status. The decree suggests early completion of the process of "integration" of the Alliance's 30 schools for 30,000 pupils, a third of which have already been taken over by the Moroccan authorities.

The measure, of course, is a severe blow to Jewish education in the kingdom.

**Nkrumah: No Crisis Over Apartheid**  
LONDON (Reuters) — President Nkrumah of Ghana said yesterday he wanted South Africa's apartheid policy to be raised at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference here but he did not wish to see a showdown on the issue.

Dr. Nkrumah arrived by air from the U.S. where he addressed the U.N. General Assembly and met President Kennedy.

Speaking to reporters at London Airport, he affirmed his opposition to apartheid but would not disclose his attitude on the question of South Africa's continued membership of the Commonwealth as a Republic.

The Commonwealth conference yesterday continued its survey of world issues with a discussion on disarmament.

**Including Peking**  
Several of the Prime Ministers spoke of the necessity of including Communist China in East-West disarmament negotiations at some stage, conference sources said.

The sources said some of the delegates felt that it would be wrong to think the Peking Government would go along with any disarmament measures negotiated by the Soviet Union and the non-Communist world unless she was a party to them.

The debate on disarmament may be continued tomorrow, the delegates are likely next to take up questions concerning the future of the U.N. structure.

**72 Die in Burning Japanese Mine**  
TOKYO — At least 72 miners are believed to have died yesterday in a coal mine fire in southern Japan.

Police last night abandoned hope of rescuing 47 trapped after the blaze. Twenty-five bodies have been brought out by rescue teams.

When the fire broke out in a compressor room 1350 feet below ground in the mine at Kawara City, in Fukuoka Prefecture only nine miners managed to scramble to safety.

After a three-hour battle fire fighters put out the blaze but the pit was filled with suffocating smoke.

Widowed wives shed tears and threw their arms around their dust-grimed husbands' bodies as workers brought dead miners to the surface. (Reuters, UPI)

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Mr. Rusk said that the new Kennedy Administration was strongly committed to a free city of Berlin. He said that anyone who believed the U.S. would yield or surrender Western rights in Berlin should revise his thinking because that was not the case.

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Visitor's Gallery: Bernard Beckerman

## PROFESSOR OF DRAMA

DRAWING two curves on a paper napkin — one rising in the middle, one at the end — the professor was explaining what he called "Third Act Fatigue."

The professor was Bernard Beckerman, visiting Fulbright Professor of Drama at Tel Aviv University this year. A cheerful, round-faced man, he is an excellent example of the American university teacher who generally has not a trace of academic aloofness and who acts like the father of the Boy Next Door. His two sons, incidentally, aged nine and eleven — get full marks for bravery, arriving here three months ago with the familiar Hebrew vocabulary of "Shalom," they now both attend Hebrew schools.

Third Act Fatigue is a phenomenon, he describes, occurring partway through the plays of Shakespeare, his particular field of study. Those curves represent two lines of development. The one rising at the middle reflects the conflict of "character"; the one rising at the end, the story line, incidents being reached just before the final curtain.

"Of course, this is all oversimplified," says Professor Beckerman with pleasant caution, "but it is a way of realizing why Elizabethan audiences may have had less trouble with Shakespeare than we do. They were accustomed to this sort of structure, and were able to respond at both levels. They had experience in following the 'total history' of a man, while we are emotionally trained for plays that come to a single climax at the final curtain."

He added, discarding the napkin, "Anyway, they must have been more rugged. They were used to four-hour sermons and five-hour plays. Also, their final days were just more exciting because they were better swordsmen."

Of his two courses at the University here, one is on Shakespeare's plays, his book on the subject is due for publication. The other is a workshop in play production. There are about 25 students in the workshop course. Some, but not all, have a serious professional interest. The class will go through a complete cycle of a play's production.



Why Miller and not Shakespeare? "Not enough good roles for women." Besides the theme of "The Crucible" goes through phases of trials — is not as far removed from the experience of students here as one might at first suppose."

An example of how class time may be spent. "We've been reading scenes from the play. I've had the students precede each bit of dialogue with a reading of the stage directions. So they will read, 'John Proctor says, or 'He is startled to hear this. Why? To keep them from becoming emotionally involved with the character before they're ready to. This prevents a reliance on vocal flamboyance."

In the Shakespeare course, some 10 plays will be read and analyzed, in both literary and dramatic terms, with emphasis on the "design" of the play and concern for its production.

**Analysing Shakespeare**  
"My method is a little different," says Professor Beckerman. "You might say that analysis of Shakespeare goes through phases of fashion. The most fashionable right now is to examine the language. Links between play and poet are emphasized. So far, before that we had the psychological phase — portrait-painting, examination of character. What is important is that this is a dramatic work."

On the general question of academic training for the

theatre: "Most young American actors today, and almost all writers, have studied at some drama school. They're not necessarily better actors, but they're better educated persons, and they're certainly more versatile. Still, no one in the professional theatre comes to the theatre with a diploma or not."

Professor Beckerman himself has quite a few. After City College in New York he did graduate work at Yale's renowned Drama School, followed by a Doctorate at the University of Columbia, on Shakespeare.

Today, that is last year and next: he is Chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama at Hofstra College, Long Island. His Department — the staff alone numbers 15 — produces an annual Shakespeare Festival of professional proportions. The facilities, too, are professional: plays are staged in a replica of the Globe Theatre. "One of the better replicas," says Dr. Beckerman modestly.

**Counter Leads**  
Tough to the proposition that present duelling scenes are sadly below Elizabethan standards, last year's "Romeo and Juliet" at Hofstra had one of splendid duels: Tybalt was a star football player, and Romeo happened to be the top college golfer.

**Dull Collective Show**  
**At Beit Dizengoff**

THIS year's general exhibition of the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association also marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Meir Dizengoff. Tel Aviv's first Mayor and, as it is customary, is being held at Beit Dizengoff (Boulevard Rothschild), formerly his private home. On this occasion there are also on view the various works which have been awarded Dizengoff Prizes over the years. They make a rather mixed collection, some paintings continue to hold their own, while others certainly do not any longer represent the painters concerned at their best.

The current general exhibition, the 39th, brings together 254 paintings and drawings by 202 artists and 30 pieces of sculpture by 23 sculptors. As usual many styles and tendencies are included, from detailed representation to examples of the latest experimental abstract art. As usual, a number of well-known artists have not contributed, but after a long absence, Reuven Rubin is represented — with a brightly-colored flower piece.

**Abstract Elements**  
On the whole, it is rather a dull exhibition, and as always happens with these large "democratic" shows, the better and more interesting works tend to become lost in the plethora of exhibits. While there is less emphasis on abstraction than one would have expected from the one-man shows shown during the year, the four prize-winners — Aris, Levanon, Meiravitch, and Johanan Simon — are all represented by some form of abstraction. Even Levanon's two landscapes contain many abstract elements.

This year nearly all the sculpture is on the conventional side, the human figure, rendered in amplified, presentational manner, supplying the main subject.

## Eskimo Artists—Modern Primitives

By PIERRE VERNIER

A NEW form of artistic expression which draws its inspiration from nature and recalls, in its sense of movement, its simplicity of line and humour, some of the famous prehistoric rock drawings found in the caves of Lascaux, Altamira and the Vézère, in the Sahara, is developing in the north of Canada, amidst the snow and ice of the Hudson bay. This art form is the seal skin stencil and the stonecut print, perfected by the Eskimos of Cape Dorset, a tiny community off the southeast coast of Baffin Island. There are about 300 Eskimos in the Foulke peninsula, an area extending over some 30,000 square kilometres in south-east Baffin Island. These semi-nomadic hunters come to sell their seal, bear and fox skins at the trading post at Cape Dorset where a few Europeans have settled, including a teacher, a nurse and the Northern Affairs Area administrator, James Houston, who was trained as an artist.

In this isolated spot, remote even by Arctic standards, the Eskimos have created what for them is a new method of artistic communication, although it derives from ancient techniques and makes use of traditional materials — soapstone for engravings and seal skin for the stencils.

The artists, most of whom are illiterate, have a natural flair for composition and for caricature without ever degenerating into vulgarity. The stencils (stone or seal skin) are first flattened and polished. Then the artist etches or carves the form or designs he wants to reproduce. The stone block is then inked and covered with a fine sheet of paper. By rubbing gently with the fingers or with a small tampon, the artist achieves the desired effect.

The method is slow, but produces more sensitive results than any printing press. Eskimo craftsmen take only a limited number of prints of each engraving. Once the prints are made, the surface of the block is repolished and a new design is drawn. About ten designs can be cut from one block.

**Stencils Used**  
The stencil method is newer. At first experiments were made with paper stencils, but the ink spoiled the design. The Eskimos then had the idea of using stencils made from seal skin, which being water-repellent, would resist the paint where paper would soak it up.

For centuries the Eskimos have decorated their clothing with patterns made from pieces of skin of different shapes and colours. What they have now thought of doing was in fact the reverse, cutting out patterns in the seal skin and forcing paint through the openings to form designs. The work is very delicate. Sometimes only one stencil is used for a design, sometimes a number of overlapping stencils are used.

Several combinations of colours can be used with this method. Only two colours of ink, red and black, are actually prepared in Cape Dorset. Red is made from iron rust, locally found. Iron is placed in water which turns a brownish-red colour. The thickest part of this liquid is obtained from the residue at the bottom of a two-colour, traditionally used by the Eskimos for centuries, a certain number of commercial inks are used. Special knives and brushes of polar-bear hair are made by the Eskimos themselves.

(ENESCO)



Fish and seal hunting are recorded in decorative style by the Eskimo artists of Cape Dorset.

With these simple tools, the Eskimos have succeeded in expressing the poetry of the Arctic wildernesses: the rhythm of wild geese in flight, the power of the sea beasts, the seals or narwhals, the stampede of a herd of muskoxen. And they also relate their dreams. The designs are primitive, but stylized, subtle and humorous, and astonishingly "modern" in treatment.

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(ENESCO)

## U.S. Theatre Guild Company To Present Three American Plays

THE Theatre Guild American Repertory Company, which will appear here from April 3 to April 9, will present three plays which exemplify contemporary American drama and playwrighting: William Gibson's "The Miracle Worker," Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie," and Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth."

Included in the company, which was organized under the supervision of the Theatre Guild of New York and its director, Mr. Lawrence Langer, are several distinguished American actors and actresses, among them Helen Hayes and Liff Erickson.

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THE first of the three plays, William Gibson's "The Miracle Worker," was presented last year on Broadway and received the much coveted Antoinette Perry award for the Best Play of 1959. It is the story of Helen Keller, who became blind, deaf, and subsequently mute after being stricken when 19 months old, by a cerebral infection. The miracle was performed by a 20-year-old girl, Annie Sullivan, who devised a method of communicating with Helen Keller by drawing letters into the girl's palm. The play was presented here in Hebrew by Hahimah.

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Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie" presents a lyrical theme in a patently revolutionary form. It has a narrator who, in the very words of the author, "takes whatever licence with dramatic convention as is convenient to his purposes." The various scenes are often introduced or concluded with a few bars of atmospheric music. All this adds a tender, haunting undertone to the mellow lyricism of the play that deals not only with a human but also with a social situation. This, incidentally, is characteristic of all the plays Tennessee Williams has written. His characters are integrated into the social environment of their environment.

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THE third play, Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," reflects the author's constant preoccupation with the inscrutable forces that shape the destinies of humanity. Thornton Wilder is a three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his novel "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" in 1928, his play "Our Town" in 1938, and for "The Skin of Our Teeth" in 1943.

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## The Poetry of Robert Frost A LOVER'S QUARREL

By Robert Friend

WHEN President Kennedy invited Robert Frost to take part in his inauguration ceremony, he was honoring not only the poet, but America itself. It was his way of acknowledging that among the truths that must be told, the truth that must be told is that a nation is not a nation if it is not a nation that is necessary for its spiritual survival.

America is fortunate in that it has produced a poet of the stature of Robert Frost, who gives a habit and a name to the inner world. Although he has called it New England, he has made many of our personal worlds more habitable. What is this New England that he has created for us? It is a landscape of recognizable weather and of real people whose homely speech that seem to be caught remarkably in rhythms that have been his technical contribution to English verse. In a life-time of devotion to his art, he will celebrate his 85th birthday this month. He has mastered a number of forms, lyrics, often of deceptive transparency, dramatic poems, sometimes crinkly with humor and wisdom, but generally containing a tragic problem in human relationships and meditative poems that seem to be the conversation of a general New England farmer, but in the end his home, with every word counting in its

Before the leaves had moved again  
To fill the trees with summer shade,  
They must go down into the dark below.  
However it is in some other world  
I know that this is the way to live.

If then he declares "Earth's  
right place for love / I don't know where it's likely  
to go better, he will not  
make the mistake of  
founding Frost's universe with  
Pope's "Whatever is  
right / It is not complacency  
in struggle that is operating  
here, but rather a level-  
headed pragmatism that is  
determined to come to  
terms with reality, to make  
a mat of his hard ground.  
Happiness can for him make  
up in height for what it lacks  
in length, "one day's perfect  
weather, make up for most of  
our days which are "swirled  
around with mist and cloud."

He does not find the price too  
high, since he derives from  
that single day a "lasting  
good." Of so much warmth  
and light.  
No doubt his wisdom is  
strengthened by his possession  
of what an American critic  
has described as "a sturdy  
and cheerful temperament."  
Far from being overwhelmed  
by the darkness which sur-  
rounds him, he has been able  
to find a way to the light  
which is his character-  
istic wish is that they

with others is whatever else  
it may be a comic one. The  
war, he has told us long ago,  
is "Without the gift of  
sight." And he has not changed  
his mind.  
I am sure that all with  
a technique now perfectly  
mastered, he has been able to  
find a way to the light  
which is his character-  
istic wish is that they

Hebrew...  
BOTH in choice of subject  
and in execution, Peter  
Merom's photographs reflect  
the creative artist as well as  
a warm, sensitive personality.  
His latest book, a requiem  
for his beloved Lake Hula, is  
now available in a second  
edition after the first was  
sold out as soon as it ap-  
peared. Shema Haganon  
has translated the book into  
Hebrew. The book is  
The Song of a Dying Lake, Davar,  
Tel Aviv, 1959, pp. 120.

The major part of the book  
is devoted to the life of the  
lake's teeming jungle. Its  
birds, insects, plants, flowers,  
reflections in water and dew-  
drops, beautiful in the en-  
largement of the poet's  
apprehension. The "Lakes"  
proportion of reads are some  
of Peter Merom's favourite  
motifs. Here and there, a picture  
could be an abstract painting,  
and in one or two cases even  
a surrealist work.

The rest of the book is de-  
voted to the dredging of the  
lake. Here a series of drama-  
tic poems, perhaps best re-  
vealed in a powerful photograph  
pp. 124-125, of half-submerged  
tank roads, barriers. Then  
death invades the Hula. A  
turtle lies dying, lonely

philosophical or political argu-  
ment. Mainly Frost's poetry is an  
act of love. And though we  
may object that it takes two  
to make a quarrel, and that  
to make a love affair, Frost  
insists that he has had "a  
lover's quarrel with the world."  
However, "Why don't you  
love me, why?" is not one  
of his themes. "I love you  
anyway." Far from being  
bitter, his poems express the  
fidelity of a stubborn, but  
make no mistake about it—  
clear-eyed passion. "We love  
the things we love for what  
they are."  
Fearful of the danger poets  
represent, too many readers  
will not acknowledge the  
reality that Frost chooses to  
quarrel with, but will choose  
in his ranging countryside  
little regions of safety where  
one may comfortably stand  
amidst the happy bees. / The  
swarm dilating round the per-  
fect trees, and where spears  
of grass are "tipped with  
wings of color." That things  
of the atmosphere. And they  
will share a love for "bare /  
dark trees." So did and from  
capitalized sorrow can make  
such days romantically at-  
tractive.

But it is not Mr. Frost's  
way to impose conditions. His  
love knows "what to make of  
a diminished thing surviving  
even such transforming  
that his Hyla Brook must suf-  
fer when in summer it is but  
a faded paper sheet. Of  
dead leaves stuck together by  
the heat." Whatever he may  
know of the prosperity of a  
summer tree, he knows as  
well that

Robert Frost with President Kennedy after reading a poem  
at the President's inauguration ceremony in January.

THE WINSTON AFFAIR  
By Howard Fast, Methuen, London,  
1960, 124 pp.

ANYTHING with the word  
"affair" in the title prob-  
ably causes the reader to  
wince. However, most books  
about trials usually can-  
not, so surprising that the  
General of the area summons  
the son of an old friend,  
Barney Adams, apparently  
typical of all American boys,  
and has come up with the  
theme of this book—ab-  
stract justice versus pragmat-  
ic truth, which is perhaps  
the most difficult of all if one  
is an ex-Communist.

In some unnamed steamy  
tropical country during World  
War II, given an evocative  
but scarcely polite name, an  
American lieutenant has  
killed a British sergeant. The  
case has become an affair of  
the first political importance  
involving Anglo-American  
relations, the efficiency and  
morale of this particular the-  
atre of war, and lots of per-  
sonal reputations.

On the surface it is an  
"open and shut" case. Both  
men were drunk, there was  
a quarrel and one of them  
got shot. Everybody wants  
to finish with it as soon  
as possible. For defend-  
ing counsel, the lawyer is  
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By the Edwardian period  
the incident reaction had set  
in and Crawley, as well as  
Westminster, provided some  
of the best documented  
evidence of the time. The  
Mystic Rose: a study of Primi-  
tive Marriage and of Primi-  
tive Marriage in its African  
context. Ernest Crawley has long  
been out of print and now Mer-  
don Books have made this  
classic available once more.  
(340 pp. 12.5.0).

DANIEL Lerner has edited  
a series of original es-  
says on the history and ap-  
plication of the social sci-  
ences: The Human Mean-  
ing of the Social Sciences  
by Nathan Glazer, Harold  
Alpert, Edward A. Shils,  
Max Gluckman, Paul A.  
Samuelson, Lawrence E.  
Frank, Clyde Kluckhohn and  
Margaret Mead.  
I was particularly im-  
pressed by the concept  
of the social planetarium, a  
technique for the rational  
prediction of the future. It is  
a type of pragmatic ex-  
perience of the social sci-  
ences that might well con-  
sider. 4.5.

GIDEON'S BARK by J.J. Morris  
Hodder & Stoughton, London,  
1959, pp. 124.

AN excellent link in the  
chain of Yard stories,  
this is a thriller about the  
gruelling work of a  
detective, sometimes the fail-  
ures of Scotland Yard, Com-  
mander Gideon is shown at work  
on several cases, notably one  
of a wife-murderer of high  
standing. The narrative is  
exciting and very clear, not  
too involved and yet varied,  
with a car-narrating ring,  
horse-dopers, and a lot of  
the time, often by telephone.

It makes a factual, con-  
vincing pattern and increases  
your respect for the London  
Police of all ranks. It is not  
a thriller, not a detective  
story, not even a suspense  
novel—in fact it is in a sec-  
tion by itself. As interesting

as Mr. Gardner's stories are  
about American court rooms,  
this is a thriller about the  
gruelling work of a  
detective, sometimes the fail-  
ures of Scotland Yard, Com-  
mander Gideon is shown at work  
on several cases, notably one  
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too involved and yet varied,  
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THE NATURE OF JUSTICE  
By S. DORON  
The Winston Affair, Methuen, London,  
1960, 124 pp.

ANYTHING with the word  
"affair" in the title prob-  
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wince. However, most books  
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## Acquainted with the Night

I have been one acquainted with the night;  
I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.  
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane,  
I have passed by a watchman on his beat  
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet  
When far away an interrupted cry  
Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good-bye;  
And further still at an unearthly height,  
One luminary clock against the sky

Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right;  
I have been one acquainted with the night.

Robert Frost

## UN's Task in the Congo

By A. Correspondent  
AGENCY OF THE CONGO by  
Rene P. Calder, London, Col-  
lins, 1960, 140 pp.

MR. Calder's book, though  
not faultless, is out-  
standing. It was written, with  
November 1959, after an ex-  
tensive visit paid to the Con-  
go last summer at the be-  
hest of the World Health Or-  
ganization. It is a book that  
is somewhat emotionally  
what was actually involved in  
human terms in the break-  
down of the country's admin-  
istration. Just what the de-  
parture of the Belgian doc-  
trine meant in Equatorial Pro-  
vince, where the population  
of the province suffers from  
leprosy and what it was like  
to be in Stanleyville, sub-  
ject to the whims and hys-  
terical behaviour of Congolese  
soldiers—these are the sort  
of things that Mr. Calder  
evokes most vividly and ef-  
fectively. As a piece of his  
level reporting this is a fine  
book. It is in his discussion  
of the role of the United  
Nations, in what is, in fact,

the political side of his book,  
that one feels that even  
have moved more rapidly than  
the printing press and Mr.  
Calder's swift pen.

The argument is implicit  
throughout the book is, roughly,  
as follows: The Belgians  
betrayed the Congolese, first  
by not preparing them for in-  
dependence, then by quietly  
making it difficult for them  
to make their independence  
effective, e.g. by directly  
withdrawing the government's  
financial reserves, and finally  
by deserting them when  
things grew hot and leaving  
them face to face with the  
insuperable problems of run-  
ning their country, problems  
which through no fault of  
their own they are simply  
incapable of solving.

Into the resulting chaos  
stepped the hard-working,  
well-meaning servants of the  
United Nations, few in num-  
ber and suffering criticism  
from all sides, not least from  
the Congolese themselves. All  
honour to them, says Mr.  
Calder—and indeed, who  
would argue with him? All  
of us should rally round  
the United Nations, and  
support the international or-  
ganization in this promising  
revolutionary task of admin-  
istering the use of the Congo  
to the people.

But should we? And  
is it as simple as that?  
The technicians who serve  
the U.N. in the Congo are  
entrusted by Companies to  
their auditors and account-  
ants, who, in the course of  
their business, acquire a good  
working knowledge of the  
country's commercial law. This  
is where Mr. Feliman has  
accumulated his vast experi-  
ence and knowledge of Company  
law and procedure in the  
subject.

The number of companies  
registered in Israel every  
year, private and public, is  
well over one thousand, and  
there are over 15,000 regis-  
tered companies to date. The  
ensuing development of the  
local practice in Company  
Law has outgrown the in-  
formation contained in the  
Law itself, and the scanty  
commentaries thereon. What  
is needed is a book which  
will be one of the corner-  
stones of our growing legal  
system.

## A British Look at Makarios

By Geoffrey Wigoder  
CYPRUS AND MAKARIOS by  
Stanley Mayes, Putnam, Lon-  
don, 260 pp. 30s. (Available  
on loan at the British Council  
Library, Tel Aviv.)

A further account of recent  
events in Cyprus—this time  
with Archbishop Makarios  
in the role of the villain, with  
the British as the heroes (the  
nearest approach to the  
hero (although even they are  
scentily chided).  
The author attacks Makarios  
on a succession of counts,  
drawing on a wide knowl-  
edge of the subject and ex-  
tensive documentation. His  
main charge against the  
Archbishop is having used  
his ecclesiastical office as a  
cloak for encouraging EOKA  
and for wilfully and lack of  
political principle. He charac-  
terizes as mythical the  
tradition that the Greek  
Church in Cyprus has been  
historically led the fight for  
national resistance and he  
blames Makarios for calling  
in Greece whose "qualifica-  
tions were that he had cre-  
ated a near-Fascist organiza-  
tion in Greece which had  
achieved young hoodlums in  
political murder and intrigue."

Reasons for Success  
Makarios, according to the  
author, managed to present  
as a national uprising what  
was in fact an armed terror-

ist resistance organized by  
the Church and a small fac-  
tion of extremists. He claims  
that Makarios succeeded be-  
cause the population feared  
EOKA more than they feared  
the British. Eventually Greece  
and EOKA became increas-  
ingly independent until the  
question was "Did Frankos  
still control the monster or  
had it now a purpose of its  
own?" The British, he feels,  
should have tried to drive a  
wedge between Makarios and  
Greece and given the popu-  
lation a choice between diplo-  
macy and force.

Mayes is bitter on the  
handling of the youth. "The  
systematic perversion of the  
young organized by EOKA  
has been the Church's fault,  
showing not only a profound  
ignorance of the Western  
mind but also an utterly  
reckless disregard of the con-  
sequences for the Greek  
Cypriot race."

But other readers will  
not be able to go along with  
Mr. Mayes. They will see  
the Cyprus story as a typical  
struggle for independence,  
bedevilled by compli-  
cated internal problems  
and a familiar obnoxious out-  
side. Here in Israel, we can  
see many parallels with the  
events in Palestine in 1945-48,  
and the charges levelled here  
against Makarios will give  
great satisfaction to the con-  
servative British reader.

Nearer Home  
The catalogue continues  
through various phases of po-  
litical relationships in each  
of which the Archbishop is  
depicted in diabolical colours.  
The whole attack on Makarios  
and his policies will give  
great satisfaction to the con-  
servative British reader.

Political Manoeuvres  
Makarios is further con-  
demned for his willingness to  
fight with the Soviet Union  
and for his psychological short-  
comings in his dealings with  
the Turkish minority ("It is  
a miracle that relations be-

between Greek and Turkish Cy-  
priots are still as good as they  
are"). He is blamed for hy-  
pothesizing the public in Greece  
and out-maneuvring the Greek  
government and the Church  
of Greece ("The London Ag-  
reement did more than pro-  
vide for the independence of  
Cyprus; it reestablished the  
independence of the Greek  
Government after five years  
of humiliating subservience to  
the Archbishop"). To sum up,  
"It is a sad comment on the  
Greek Cypriot claim to be  
politically mature that they  
surrendered their judgment to  
a leader who went from one  
misadventure to another."

## Guide to Company Law

By SARAH MOSHKOWITZ-  
VARKONYI  
COMPANY LAW IN ISRAEL,  
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE,  
by Abraham Feliman, Feliman,  
FACCA, CPA (Inc.) with  
Introduction by Dr. Pinhas  
Rosen, Minister of Justice,  
Brooklyn, New York, and  
Carni Publishers Ltd. 1960  
pp. 224.

THIS new book by Mr.  
Feliman on Company Law,  
is not only of great impor-  
tance because it is substantial  
in size and in the treatment  
of the material it covers, but  
because it meets every need  
of any person or body, profes-  
sional or lay, dealing with  
Company matters.

In Israel, where there are  
still few highly trained and  
experienced Company Secre-  
taries, many of his duties are  
entrusted by Companies to  
their auditors and account-  
ants, who, in the course of  
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will be one of the corner-  
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system.

Mr. Feliman is to be con-  
gratulated on the patience,  
precision and knowledge he  
has devoted to the creation  
of this book. It is a book  
which will be one of the  
cornerstones of our growing  
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with tape recorder, Conversation, etc.  
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For information please apply to Hadassah Bat-Haim,  
Nahariya, Tel. 920135 or Kfar Tel. 22015, Tel Aviv.

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religious and cultural field in Jew-  
all over the world. Large advertising  
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notices.  
Zurich 8, Flora St. 14

## Y. ORENSTEIN, Yavneh Publishing House

Just published:  
TECHNICAL DICTIONARY  
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in 120 volumes  
Hebrew — English — French — German — Russian  
By Prof. S. G. ETTING  
First dictionary in Hebrew containing all the pro-  
fessional and technical terminology and that of the  
exact sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry) and  
their equivalents in four languages. The dictionary  
contains tables for calculation of various measures  
and their conversion to other (parallel) units.  
Volume I contains all the terms arranged according  
to the Hebrew alphabet and their translations into  
four languages (occupying 700 pages). Volume II  
contains all the terms arranged separately according  
to the respective alphabets of the said four  
languages (occupying 600 pages).  
The dictionary has a large preface. The Development of  
Scientific and Hebrew Terminology in Hebrew. From  
"The Time of the Mishna till Modern Times." From  
The dictionary is printed on fine paper and has high  
quality binding.  
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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM  
MR. ROBERT FROST  
renowned American poet  
will lecture and offer  
A Reading of His Poetry  
on Monday, March 13, at 8.30 p.m.  
in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium  
on the University campus  
ADMISSION BY INVITATION ONLY.  
Admission cards obtainable on Wednesday and  
Thursday, March 8 and 9, at the Information,  
Desk, Administration Building, University campus.

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renowned American poet  
will lecture and offer  
A Reading of His Poetry  
on Monday, March 13, at 8.30 p.m.  
in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium  
on the University campus  
ADMISSION BY INVITATION ONLY.  
Admission cards obtainable on Wednesday and  
Thursday, March 8 and 9, at the Information,  
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# ISRAEL'S WEEK

## Parties Versus the President

THE Lavon "affair," which took so unpredictable a course, and which shook the foundations of political life, this week finally involved the most respected institution in the State — the President.

Mr. Ben-Zvi's last-minute dramatic effort to induce the coalition party leaders to avoid untimely elections by reconstituting the outgoing Cabinet was doomed to failure almost from the very outset. None of Mapai's coalition partners would move from their positions. They replied to the President this week that they saw no possibility under the circumstances of reversing their former decision not to join the Government.

At this week's Cabinet session the left-wing Ministers even went so far as to say that the President should have refrained from his unprecedented initiative. The Herut and General Zionist right-wing opposition lodged open protests against the President's move by claiming that he had actually overstepped his authority by his appeal to reconstitute the former Government on the grounds that new elections were not likely to change the political situation.

The President rejected these charges in a forceful letter to Herut, the main points of which were that, as long as all possibilities of forming a government had not been exhausted, in his opinion he was fully authorized under the law to continue consultations with the Knesset factions in whatever form he wished to do so, and that the joint meeting with all coalition parties represented the opening of the second round of his consultations.

Mr. Ben-Zvi's views in this respect were upheld by both the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General, but Mr. Rosen and Mr. Hausner differed; nevertheless, on the question of whether the President was still obliged under the law to reconstitute the Government, since Mr. Ben-Gurion had never actually accepted the task.

The legal opinion given to Mr. Ben-Zvi by the Attorney-General resolved this inter-

mediate problem, as Mr. Hausner stated that the President had done all that is required of him under the law when he entrusted Mr. Ben-Gurion with the task of forming a government, since fulfillment of this constitutional act by the President is not conditioned by acceptance or refusal of the mandate. The Attorney-General also dealt with an apparent legal gap since so far there had been no firm ruling as to the manner in which the President is to announce his conclusion that he sees no possibility of entrusting a Member of the Knesset with the task of forming a government which would enjoy the confidence of the House.

Being himself on a precedent established exactly ten years ago, when Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen advised the then President, the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, that he should inform the Knesset Speaker, the late Yosef Sprinzak, that new elections would have to be held, Mr. Hausner stated that Mr. Ben-Zvi should inform the Knesset Speaker, Kaddish Lur of his decision.

## High Schools Closed by Strike

Few youngsters would school holiday, but this week 4,000 boys and girls were doing so. The embattled teachers were final year students of Israel's high schools, who found themselves without teachers just a few months before they are due to sit for their matriculation examinations. The results of which may determine their academic and professional careers. Altogether, some 30,000 high school students are without teachers.

Their 1,600 striking teachers claim that their wages are below those of other professions; that they have been trying for three years to improve their position but have been met with no response; that a barrage of Government and public committees, whose recommendations have not been acceptable, have been trying to force them to accept lower wages. They say they have tried negotiation, warning strikes and a policy of non-cooperation with the school managements and the Ministry of Education, and are now prepared "to strike indefinitely."

## Government Stand

The stand of the Government, principally the Finance Ministry, is also a simple one. It is agreed that the teachers deserve higher wages. At present there is an agreement linking their salaries to those of the elementary school teachers — a link strenuously opposed by the Secondary School Teachers' Association, and as vigorously demanded by the other Teachers Union, which represents 22,000 teachers in various types of schools, as long as this link exists, says Mr. Eshkol, increasing the pay of the secondary school teachers by the I.L.A. 50 per cent demand would automatically involve general raises totalling 14,000-50m. This, says Mr. Eshkol, would wreck the economy.

The situation is complicated by the fact that there is no single employer involved. Unlike Israel's elementary schools, the country's hundred academic high schools are not Government-run. Local authorities own about one-quarter of the high schools, and semi-public bodies own the rest. The money to pay the teachers comes from the Government (20 per cent) in the form of graduated tuition payments and scholarships; the local authorities (40 per cent) and the parents (40 per cent) involving individual tuition fees of between 14,000 to 15,000 a year (except for those parents who are both poor and have talented children).

The Histadrut supports the Teachers Union, led by its

## Rector's Resignation

PROFESSOR Benjamin Mazur's resignation from his post as President and Rector of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, on the grounds of ill-health, came after almost a decade of service that saw the spectacular growth of Israel's leading institution of higher learning. The idea of building a Jewish University in Palestine was propounded by leading Jewish intellectuals in the nineteenth century, even before the holding of the first Zionist Congress. Land was purchased on Mount Scopus just before the beginning of World War I from funds donated by a Jewish philanthropist in Odessa, Mr. I. Goldberger, and the foundation-stone was laid by Chaim Weizmann in the presence of General Allenby as an "act of faith" before the war had ended. Lord Balfour performed the dedication ceremony on April 1, 1925, and the building was opened in 1926. The new Kirya, into which the Ministry of Interior has just moved.

## Period of Growth

This enormous growth, however, brought corresponding financial problems. The building programme was financed to a large extent by organizations of Friends of the Hebrew University abroad, and especially by individual philanthropists whose names are on the buildings. Current maintenance costs are only partly covered from abroad. Students' fees pay only a small share of the cost and the Israel Government provides an annual subsidy of 11,000. With income lagging behind expenditure, the University has accumulated a deficit of 11,200m.

While Prof. Mazur's resignation was made necessary by his doctor's orders, it was also assumed that the financial problems of the University might have been an additional factor. It seems that Prof. Mazur felt that he was not subject to doctors' restrictions was needed for this strenuous effort of obtaining the extra money from the Government.

After a well-earned rest, Prof. Mazur will return to his writing and research in the field of Biblical History. He is actively involved in the excavation of the Dead Sea Scrolls — he explored some of these in the past in connection with his major work, the History of Palestine to the period of the Monarchy.

## International Reputation

On Wednesday afternoon, the Academic Senate of the University decided in principle, by a 51 to 34 majority, that the office of the Rector should be separated from the duties of the Vice-President of the University. After this decision, the Vice-President of the University, Prof. A. Dvoretzky, withdrew his candidature for Rector, and Philosophy Professor Nathan Rotenstreich, Unopposed, Giulio (Yael) Racah, Professor of Theoretical Physics, was then chosen by the traditional secret vote, 41 out of the 51 professors marking their ballot papers for him.

Italian-born Prof. Racah, 32, one of Israel's most renowned scientists, was a "pupil" of Nobel physicist Enrico Fermi and was a professor at the University of Florence and Pisa. He came to Israel in 1939, and joined the staff of the Hebrew University, where he has also served as Dean of the Faculty of Sciences. In 1957, he was President of the International Conference on the Atomic Bomb, held at Rehovot. Racah has an international reputation for his work on atomic and nuclear spectroscopy. He is the author of numerous scientific publications and has been a major contributor to the high standard of young graduates of physicists in Israel.

## Eichmann Schedule

THE three-man panel of judges who are to try former I.S. Colonel Eichmann held its first conference this week, and decided that the trial would start on Monday and Tuesday, with one session on Friday morning. It also decided to allow those parts of documents which are not relevant to the case to be excluded, thus saving time and money.

There was difficulty about the proposed television plans. Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel, strongly protested against the trial being televised. Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, pointed out that the trial would not cause any harm to the public, and that it was important not only that it be recorded with the best technical means, but that the trial should not be confined to Israel.

Mr. Hausner also pointed out that the television cameras would not cause any harm to the public, and that it was important not only that it be recorded with the best technical means, but that the trial should not be confined to Israel.

The Court which met in the chambers of Justice Moshe Landau, the presiding judge, and the other two judges, decided that the trial would start on Monday and Tuesday, with one session on Friday morning. It also decided to allow those parts of documents which are not relevant to the case to be excluded, thus saving time and money.

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## Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

# NO ANSWER FOR TEACHERS

NOTHING very new was said during the motion for the agenda on the secondary school teachers' strike — almost everything conceivable has already been said on this unhappy subject — but because we have no regular government it was agreed without much argument that there shall be a full-scale debate on the subject.

Mr. Razieli-Naor suggested that it was not only incompetence but also sheer indifference on the part of the government that had brought about the strike, which is scarcely a credible accusation. He also suggested that the trouble was due to the government's fear of the Histadrut's aggressive wage policies. In this case her party might have been a little less outraged at a satisfactory settlement of the strike. He suggested that Military rule be abolished immediately "in order that we may go to the elections without having to exert pressure on this subject."

He is also tabling a law on compulsory compensation payments to dismissed employees which will be most embarrassing for any Labour party not to support, but that is apparently full of pitfalls. The Histadrut, which has been debating a legal form for the compensation clause in labour contracts, has not yet arrived at a satisfactory form. One of the Histadrut's objections is that compensation now goes through the president's office, which are essentially Histadrut-affiliated organizations, while Mr. Rabin's law would place them under government control. Not that any such law is likely to go through all the stages and become effective in the life-time of the present Knesset, but it will all help to obscure the issues.

There is still a sizeable minority within Mapai that would like to avoid elections at any price because otherwise too many members will be forced to decide where they stand with regard to the "affair." To Mr. Ben-Gurion, to Mr. Lavon, the future of the party and their own personal interpretation of a democracy on which everybody is claiming a monopoly. Those who fear this soul-searching most are not those who stand with regard to the issue, but those who are leaving the fold and facing the relatively cold world outside, and those who know they will stay inside and do not want to see others go, or even be forced to make some clear decision on this subject. Their numbers are by no means negligible, and they are expected to rise from 47,000 today to 74,000 within the next four years. There are not enough university graduates in sight to fill these teaching

places. Add to this the fact that high-school teaching has, for a variety of reasons, fallen into disfavor and that it is undoubtedly a monotonous and trying job for all except those with the true teachers' vocation, and you have a hopeless problem that the presence of Mr. Eban during the past week would scarcely have made much difference. Presumably that is why he felt free to go.

INEVITABLY the coming elections are casting their shadow ahead. Mr. Ya'akov Rabin (Mapai), for instance, gave a fervent plea for the abolition of Military Government in Arab border areas into his contribution to the debate on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, although the Histadrut criticized it as an instrument for the prevention of infiltration of course belongs to the Ministry of Defence. Mr. Rabin said indignantly that he suggested that Military rule be abolished immediately "in order that we may go to the elections without having to exert pressure on this subject."

There has always been a "soft" line in Mapai as well as a "hard" one — the "soft" one being exemplified in the earlier days by the late Mr. Sprinzak, and subsequently by Mr. Sharetz, and the "hard" one by Mr. Ben-Gurion throughout. This group before long will be in the majority in the Knesset, but it is in general a little disenchanted with the world's idea of the tough Israeli more familiar with his rifle and his tractor than his book. They have, of course, all served in the Army, but have served that body has had plenty of time to read. Their trouble is that they have no alternative policies to those of Mapai, that they are far from agreed among themselves, and that while they need the upheaval caused by Mr. Lavon as a nucleus around which to crystallize, many of them dislike Mr. Lavon's operating methods and would not care actually to join a new party under his leadership.

A report says that at the present time Mr. Lavon is anxiously explaining to kibbutz groups which support him that they must at all costs vote Mapai in the coming elections. A kibbutz is in the vulnerable and undemocratic position of having its voting strength of a few hundred plainly exposed when the votes cast there are counted, and maverick votes in the politically homogeneous kibbutzim have always been a cause for much speculation. Were Mr. Lavon's kibbutz to hand in blank protest ballots on his account, it would be equivalent to his leaving the party. The new group is thus severely hampered in its actions unless there should be enough support for a new party, which seems unlikely.

## PELTOURS TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

### DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

<u>Day</u>	<u>Hour</u>	<u>Carrier</u>	<u>To</u>
SUN.	0900	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
March 12	0900	TWA	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0900	ALITALIA	Rome
	0900	R.F.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, London
	1800	B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv

MON.	0100	EL AL	Johannesburg
March 13	0100	EL AL	Tel-Aviv
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0830	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0930	R.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2100	AIR FRANCE	Paris

TUES.	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
March 14	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0800	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1000	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1300	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1800	B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv

WED.	0600	EL AL	Zurich, Vienna
March 15	0600	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0915	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0950	R.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1050	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

	2726	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, London
THURS.	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
March 16	0730	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0730	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0900	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul

0600	S.Y.A.	Athens, Rome, London
1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
1500	AIR FRANCE	Tel Aviv, Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
1700	EL AL	Nicosia

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FRI	0600	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
March 17	0600	S.Y.A.	Rome, Amsterdam

SAT	0700	ALITALIA	Rome
March 18	0700	ALITALIA	Rome

### DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Ship	To
MON, March 13	HEZEL	Genoa/Marseille
TUE, March 14	ENOTRIA	Larissa/Piraeus/Naples/Genoa
THU, March 16	ISRAEL	Lima/Los Angeles/San Francisco/Liverpool/New York

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Jerusalem: 1 Rehov Shalom Ha'am Tel. 2418/9  
Haifa: 1 Rehov Ha'atsum Tel. 441/2  
Be'er Sheva: Rehov Herzl Tel. 411/10  
Lod Airport: Tel. 611/10

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# DIVERSITY OF EXPORTS AND MARKETS UPS TRADE FIGURES

By Our Economic Editor

**EVEN** in countries with a long tradition of foreign trade, prognoses concerning international markets are often as uncertain as weather forecasts. Recent examples are the setbacks in British exports and the virus in those of the U.S. which came as a surprise to most economists.

In our case, however, we often lack the basic facts for an economic evaluation, i.e. the adequacy of local skill, taste, know-how, etc., as compared with those of our competitors abroad, and the manufacturer's ability to find the proper marketing channels.

By and large, official export targets in this country have proved astonishingly close to actual development.

This does not mean, of course, that there have been no slips and failures. But we have also achieved successes far beyond original "sound" expectations.

The inner balancing of our export development is no mere chance, but a natural result of its multifarious character. The Export Bulletin issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry lists over 400 items many of which are summary descriptions of varied products (e.g. sundry chemicals, "medicines," "knitted goods"), and the number of products involved is steadily rising. Moreover, the exported products differ widely in their economic origin.

**Changing Picture**

The share of agricultural products, which formed the bulk of our exports a few years ago, has dropped to less than 30 per cent in 1960.

Mining products which were almost non-existent in 1956, have risen to about 17m in the past year, and are expected to amount to perhaps four times as much in a few years, when phosphate and copper output will develop to full capacity. Some of the manufactured exports are based on natural resources available in this country, e.g. bromine and potash, citrus concentrates and essential oils. Others represent special skills and traditions, e.g. stamps, almost 11m in 1960, articles of religious piety (\$0.9m), books (\$1.4m), and "curios." Some exports are based on local processing or assembling of imported materials and parts, and are therefore dependent upon relatively low wages (e.g. electronics) or attractive outlets offered by Israel's trade connections (e.g. motor cars).

But there are also many goods produced here on the same footing as in veteran industrial countries, with sales prospects depending upon a variety of factors—quality, design, wages management, etc. (signs, wearing apparel, refrigerators, medicines, diamonds). In addition, the export products differ from the user's point of view—some of them being ready-made consumer goods for both low and high income groups, while others are semi-fabrics, accessories, and—to a small extent—

even producer goods (building and textile machinery, etc.).

It is the varied nature of Israel goods that has helped her exports develop so rapidly, in spite of changing fortunes in individual lines and markets, and it is a progress may be expected to continue.

But it should also be realized, that this position has been attained largely due to the intensive industrialization drive of the last few years and to the deliberate policy of making the entire Israel economy export-minded and geared to international markets—contrary to the previous policy of reserving the export business to a few selected industries in which this country was considered to have some "natural advantages" against its competitors.

**Main Items**

Only seven items—citrus, citrus products, diamonds, motor cars, tires, cement and plywood—accounted for as much as 77 per cent of our total export proceeds until 1958. During the next five years the share of citrus and diamonds dropped from 60 to 50 per cent, and that of the other five items from 17 to 12 per cent, while the share of other exports rose from 28 to 30 per cent of the total, and in absolute figures from \$20m. to \$31m. This trend will certainly continue. None of the seven main items mentioned is likely to expand rapidly in the near future (even citrus exports will increase less in value than in quantity), while other products still in their first expansion period, or production stage, will advance much faster and rise in relative importance.

**Must Compete**

However, the higher the export percentage, the smaller the possibility of offsetting cost differences by internal subsidies—high prices in the protected domestic market, or outright subsidies financed by levies on the domestic consumer, or multiple exchange rates. The fact that our current system of exchange rate premiums is working rather well should not prevent us from realizing that its usefulness must diminish as time goes on. It serves its purpose of increasing exports and has become a major factor in our economy. But its replacement by a simpler system will make the adjustment to those of other industrial countries, in order to be able to compete with them.

**Manufactured Exports**

1958 1959 1960 estimate 1961

Food products 12.0 12.0 15.0 14.5

Textile products 4.0 12.0 10.0 42.3

Wearing apparel 4.0 4.0 4.0 30.9

Wood products 2.2 5.0 4.0 8.1

Paper and printing 2.4 5.0 4.0 7.1

Leather and fur products 0.5 0.5 1.5 3.3

Rubber and plastic prod. 0.4 0.0 10.0 13.7

Chemicals 4.4 11.0 9.0 80.0

Mining products 0.4 13.5 18.0 38.8

Diamonds 34.0 61.0 62.0 70.0

Metal products 1.0 10.1 11.0 11.1

Electric equipment 0.5 0.5 0.5 12.4

Transportation 0.5 0.5 0.5 3.2

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Others 1.5 3.0 3.0 13.7

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

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Exports have in fact doubled between 1958 and 1960, with manufacture soaring from \$68m. to over \$150m.

The clue to this success is not in the monopolistic position of some producers nor in special performance as regards quality, price, etc. (important though price and quality are), but in the diversification of exports, which gives us the possibility to be content with a small share of the total market in any individual commodity and to avoid trading on the big

competitors' feet. As a matter of fact, in those few articles, in which Israel commands a sizeable share of the respective market—such as citrus, diamonds, bromine products—further progress is either difficult, or hinged on special natural advantages.

The importance of diversification is paramount also in geographical distribution. Most articles are limited to a certain number of markets. Most under-developed countries, which export but a few staple products, are tied to their respective customers and find difficulty in developing trade links with other markets. In Israel however this is no longer the case. To be sure, certain markets are preferred because of proximity, purchasing power, "traditional" connections, etc. But whenever circumstances change, producers and exporters are in a position to switch about and make adjustments accordingly. This agility has been amply demonstrated by the progress of these goods in the "new" markets in Africa and Asia, and is illustrated by the figures at the top of the page.

The non-European countries still occupy a rather small place in our export totals, but considering the shortness of the period under review, and the vast untapped resources of most of these countries, one doubts whether valid consequences can be drawn from the above.

While the diversification has certainly eased our export expansion, it has also brought in its wake many un-solved economic problems. It has forced us to embark upon ambitious technical and vocational projects. It has vastly complicated marketing

## NEW EXPORT MARKETS

1958 1959 1960

Ghana 4 1,400 3,000

Ethiopia 202 1,317 1,200

Portugal 364 345 1,000

Madagascar 70 307 974

Liberia 30 210 427

Rhodesia 3 428 607

Philippines 30 120 430

Tanzania 30 271 130

Thailand 30 271 130

Venezuela 30 271 130

Persia 6 30 110

Guatemala 6 30 110

Trinidad 5 12 132

Others 12 132 132

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0

the near future (even citrus exports will increase less in value than in quantity), while other products still in their first expansion period, or production stage, will advance much faster and rise in relative importance.

**Must Compete**

However, the higher the export percentage, the smaller the possibility of offsetting cost differences by internal subsidies—high prices in the protected domestic market, or outright subsidies financed by levies on the domestic consumer, or multiple exchange rates. The fact that our current system of exchange rate premiums is working rather well should not prevent us from realizing that its usefulness must diminish as time goes on. It serves its purpose of increasing exports and has become a major factor in our economy. But its replacement by a simpler system will make the adjustment to those of other industrial countries, in order to be able to compete with them.

**Manufactured Exports**

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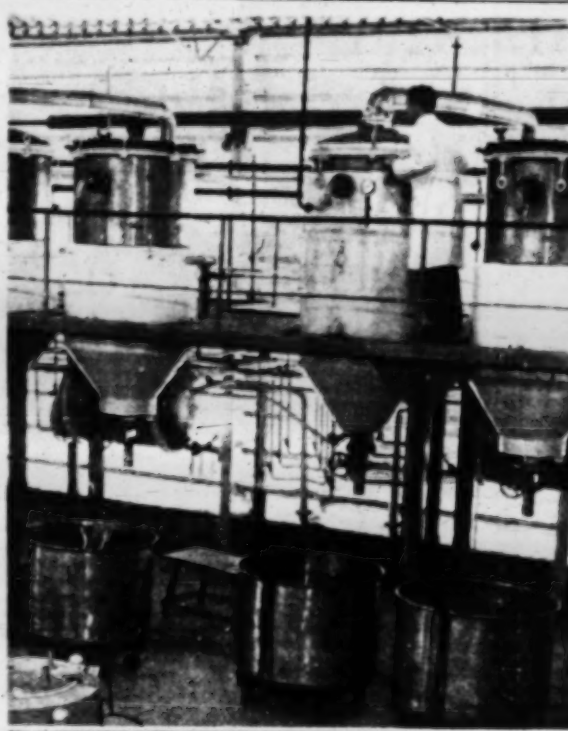
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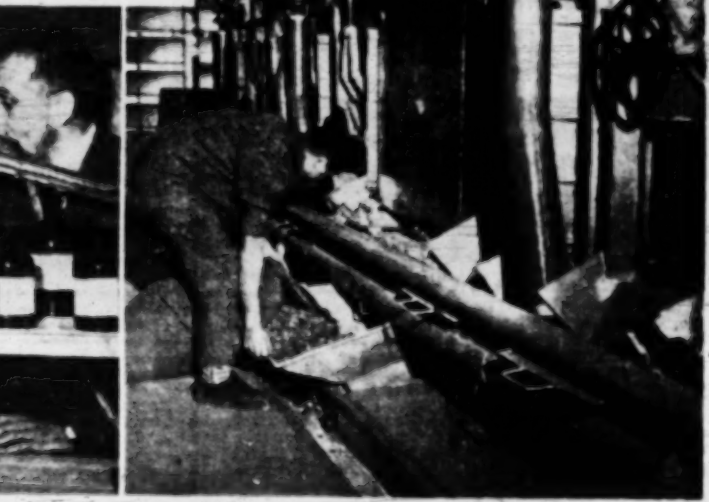
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Baron Edmond de Rothschild shows Wilfrid of Trade Minister of Israel what's cooking at the new Plant Extracts factory at Na'ara. The large vat are seen at left, the laboratory at right. Below, a look inside pods into a vat for cooking into strychnine.



## Plant Extracts are Newest Export Item

By Helga Dudman

**YOUNG** English and American scientists are always being wooed by industry in their countries. It is a pity they have no chance, while considering their eager invitation to accept, to tour the new Plant Extracts establishment at Na'ara.

This factory, which incidentally is still looking for a name, has many attributes of the "Plant of the Future." There is an extremely high ratio of technical to production personnel: 10 to 14. There is the quiet atmosphere that comes with automation; no clanging, no sizzling, no pounding—though the silence is not quite that of the vegetable which originally produces the chemical. The installation is original in design, smaller and more compact than any of the four similar existing factories, yet with comparable capacity.

The production process is basically one of reduction: from tons of raw bark roots, seeds, down to kilograms to grams, and finally to milligrams of the pure drug. For instance, in extracting atropine from a poison named after a most inflexible Greek, 100 kilograms of the necessary plant—Deadly Nightshade—give you 1 kilogram of poison. And that, "observes the Plant Extracts manager, "is a good ratio." To get one kilogram of atropine, you need one ton of an Indian plant. But that 1 kilogram contains 2 million doses of medicine.

The reduction process involves extraction the "ex" in Plantex, and purification through boiling, grinding, precipitation, filtering—a constant casting-off of the husks, fibres, and extraneous ma-

terial which nature has thoughtlessly packaged "together with her digitals or strychnine."

The factory proper is several large buildings housing various large tanks and vats, in various shapes and attitudes, plus a maze of pipes. The walls of the buildings are not solid; they are horizontal metal slats with thin air in between. Ventilation problems in this industry are serious, and production workers carry gas masks.

The raw materials are in huge burlap sacks neatly stacked in a nearby shed, containing dried plants, about 20 varieties from Australia, Africa, South America, Asia. The names are glamorous, and might belong to cabaret personalities—"Aunee," "Yuhimbe."

Organic solvents are also used. Six kinds (ethyl acetate, benzene, etc.) are stored in the modern manner in underground outdoor tanks, and piped automatically to the factory vats.

**Huge Vats**

Inside, three huge upright vats—capacity five tons daily—do the initial cooking. Only one plant-to-drug variety is handled at a time since the washing-up after each course, so to speak, is monumental. Each vat runs two to three weeks. On the menu during the factory's first month of production was strychnine, made from the seed of an East Indian tree—sac-tonia.

The seed pods are first boiled in lime-water, and the pervasive odour is vaguely coconut-like, a fact no doubt known to most detectives in mystery novels. The seed pods are about the size and colour of a much-handled ten-cent piece, and just about as hard. Fortunately, they can't be bitten; they can't even be sawed. To get at the active ingredients you must first

boil your pods. The lime-water is re-used; as some of the poison gets into the liquid and disposal becomes a problem. The more concentrated the solution becomes, the less poison is absorbed and therefore lost. Hence, re-using the lime-water is economical in two ways. The ultimate waste is boiled down completely and buried.

The poisonous soup is then brought to the building's top level by pipes. Pipes are green for material in process, pale blue for electricity, dark blue for water. There are three working levels, but no ceiling except the roof. Instead there are metal stairways and scaffolding making for a backstage-at-the-theatre effect.

The soup now goes through stages of drying, milling and grinding, extraction in a 1,000-litre vat, solution in acid, conveyance in crystal form into a base solution, four distillations, separation in a centrifuge at 3,000 r.p.m., precipitation in a refrigerator at minus 20 degrees Centigrade, baking in an enormous Israel-made oven (much of the machinery is French) and filtration.

In the light, pleasant laboratory, all stages of production are checked. And here work will be done on new product development, using the factory's 20-odd finished products which themselves are the raw materials of the pharmaceutical industry.

Much of the professional work involves keeping up with the vast and ever-changing literature in the field. In a cubicle off the laboratory are the desks of Dr. Philippe Pfeffer, the chief chemist, and Zviulun Tomer, chief pharmacist. Picked at random off Tomer's desk, a copy of "Japan Medical

News" gave, again at random, news of DADA—the unlikely name of "a new liver protection agent." Contrary to the belief that such new developments involve nothing but coldly inorganic synthesis, DADA's constituents were first found in apricot kernels, later in other plant seeds.

Contraceptive pills—recently price-reduced in the United States—have a very vegetable parentage too; the chemical is extracted from the root of the Mexican yam.

**Natural or Synthetic?**

It is not that the trend is Back to Nature. Rather, the rapid increase in the pharmaceutical field means also an increase in medicines with a biological origin, though synthetics are increasing at an ever greater rate. It is synthetic, for instance, which are used in treating allergies and synthetics which tranquilize so many Americans. On the other hand, medicines extracted from nature are widely prescribed as anti-spasmodics, pain-relievers, and in treating hypertension.

Chemically, of course, the two worlds are not distinct.

Some drugs are in the "semi-synthetic" category. Others, though extracted, can be duplicated synthetically in the laboratory. But in many cases the cost of such synthesis is prohibitive; many plants, green and leafy, have far more efficient production methods than any plants (concrete and steel).

And in some cases the synthesis evolved by nature is still a mystery. We just don't understand how the plant makes strychnine," says the Plant Extracts manager. The laboratory equipment is, however, suitable for synthetic work. When the theoretical and practical answers are found, production will also be possible on a grown-in-the-lab instead of grown-in-the-tropics basis.

**Grown-in-Israel**

In this connection, long-range plans also extend to grown-in-Israel raw materials. The climate is admirable, and there is even now a wealth of unextracted resources underfoot. Sometimes it can even be found almost by accident. The agave plant, grown in the Negev to provide sisal for the paper mills,

was found to have properties in the smaller leaves and discarded scrap with potential for producing cortisone.

Other literature on the Plant Extracts desks flips open to give more news on international developments. In Germany, research is being done on extracts from roots, leaves, seeds, including opium. The Swiss are busy with a Japanese plant which is the source of elemi, a stimulant used in siniments. The thrifty Russians report on "modifications of the standard Soviet method in the amount



## Exports Standards—For The Whole Economy

ISRAEL's foreign trade — imports and exports together — came to \$700m. in 1960. This makes the country a fairly important trading unit in the modern world. Both imports and exports are rising steadily. Israel's harbours and airfields will be handling more than double the above figure in five years time.

"Exports" has been the frigh- tening word in recent years for several reasons. Israel has to produce new commodities, achieve international standards of quality, and face new markets and face new competition.

Today the national economy has moved a long way in the right direction. During 1960 Israel's industrial exports reached 90 countries. Foreign sales totals \$225m. net, the work of shipping and trading posts, belonging to Israel, or contracting to serve her com- merce, has grown to \$225m. net.

An Export Institute does market research and a Packaging Institute sees that goods are wrapped with the proper embellishments.

Israel is becoming export-minded. That is necessary to launch a country's overseas trade. But it is not enough by itself to achieve and maintain ultimate export targets, be- cause the problem is not merely to develop specific techni- ques of organizing exports.

With the increasing liberal- ization of the whole Israeli economy as described by Mr. Pinchas Sapir in his Commerce Ministry Budget speech, the whole situation that has returned to most European countries must occur in Israel as well, in that there will be no basic difference be- tween the requirements of her internal and foreign markets.

It will not be necessary for Israel's goods to be better or cheaper than the commodities that are on sale abroad. They only need to be equally good. The incentive to buy them will be supplied by the me- chanism of international trade.

By Israel's import needs, a good example of the national- ization that must inevitably be achieved in world commerce is supplied by the evaluation of the German mark. The Volkswagen, among other German goods, has provided

slightly better value for the price than the small cars of most other countries. This price advantage was a mal- adjustment which has had to be corrected by raising the price of German goods through making the mark a more ex- pensive currency. The log- istics of trade are such that they must sooner or later bring imports and exports in- to balance. Hence countries of one production "such as Ghana or Malaysia" can enjoy a stable trading position in the modern world as the highly industrialized countries of Europe and North America.

By David Krivine  
POST Economic Reporter

The liberalization of Israel's trade is based on an under- standing of the following di- lemma. Israel's foreign cur- rency income will have to in- crease to match her foreign currency expenditure when for- eign aid and capital imports decline. Balance will have to be achieved even if her pro- ductivity is low — in which case she will be obliged to in- crease her subsidies (whether in the form of an extreme devaluation or otherwise) in order to pay for her imports. Under those conditions "the necessary export targets would not be difficult to achieve. But the more Israel has to subsidize or devalue, the lower will her own living standards fall. If those stan- dards are to be maintained, exports must be expanded without increasing subsidies.

Some Quality  
This dilemma is made more acute by the pressure of the world trading community ex- pressed through such organi- zations as I.T.A.T. and the In- ternational Monetary Fund to prevent a chronic subsidiza- tion of exports. The philoso- phy which underlies this pres- sure is logical enough. Israel has her internal market as a- good example of the national- ization that must inevitably be achieved in world commerce.

But Britain, France and Switzerland see Israel as a foreign market. Indeed the home markets of a hundred trading nations are the for-

sign markets of those same nations. The most effective system therefore is to make trade multilateral and non- discriminatory. Every state which expects to penetrate another country's markets must throw her own market open to that other country.

It is an equation of give and take which yields the follow- ing answer: that Israel's pro- ducers must meet the markets of Europe and Africa as they see the internal market of their own country. They cannot produce high-quality goods for sale abroad and low-quality goods for the internal market, which are then pro- tected against foreign competi- tion by tariff barriers. If Is- rael's goods are to compete in Europe, Europe's goods must compete in this country on the same terms.

This would cause the bank- ruptcy of many Israeli indus- tries, forcing the country to the lower living standards as in Ghana or Malaysia; the representative true productive capacity, unless she can de- velop a production drive, all along the line and make all her industries and services truly competitive. Since her existing living standards are built into the economy through the trade unions and the cost-of-living allowance, there is a practical alternative to achieving export quality and price for all the crops-cultivated, the goods manufac- tured and the services ren- dered in Israel.

Mr. Sapir stated recently that no factory in Israel can operate for the local market alone and none can operate for the foreign market alone. By 1964 a quarter of the coun- try's whole industrial output will be earmarked for ex- port. This means that every industrial branch must be- come a potential exporter or else to put it another way, must be prepared to compete with foreign products on the local market. The unavoidable conclusion is that "Export" is a word which all Israeli work- ing men and women Israel's small size, lack of raw materials and high living standards will ex- pose the whole economy in- creasingly to the biting winds of international trade.

Raising Efficiency  
It is probable that Israel's chief problem over the next decade will not be to "place" her exports against relentless foreign competition. There is room in world trade today for Israel's goods as well as for those of any other rising na- tion that is prepared to im- prove as much as it exports.

The task facing the Israeli economy will be to raise standards of efficiency in all branches up to the European level so that the country can take the impact of its full entry into the world trading community without facing the multiple bankruptcies and ex- tensive unemployment that will otherwise ensue.



A well-attended Israel Exhibition has just ended in Lagos, capital of the Federation of Nigeria. The visitors included Ministers, Civil Service and Commerce officials. Schools and colleges also sent pupils and students in large numbers.

Photo by Ojuelito

## Israel Trade Exhibits On Show in Africa, Europe

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
NO less than six Israeli pavilions or shows are to be displayed at international trade fairs round the globe this month. The Israeli company for fairs and exhibitions reports.

This is the third time Is- rael will be participating at the International Spring Fair in Frankfurt, where a double stand will be set up for the food and textile branches while an information booth will deal with general in- quires. Special import allo- cations by the German author- ities have encouraged Israeli manufacturers to participate. The stand is managed by Mr. J. Model of the Foreign Trade and Supply Company. At the Ladies Fashion Week in Dus- seldorf, Israel will be the only foreign country exhibit- ing.

In France, where Israel Sales Weeks at leading de- partment stores have done much to popularize her prod- ucts, Israel is also partic- ipating for the third time at the Lyons Fair, which at- tracts particularly importers and wholesalers. Mr. R. Ney, a former Treasury official, will be in charge.

At Verona, site of Europe's biggest Agricultural Fair, Israel will put in her maiden appearance by presenting a cross-section of her farm products. A special attraction

will be a mammoth incubator in which Israeli chicks will be hatched by the hour. The pavilion, prefabricated in the workshops of the ICEF, will be headed by one of the Company's officials, Dr. U. Haasan.

At the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg, another Gold Medal is also in the of- fering for the Israel pavilion in which the goods of more than 50 leading Israeli manu- facturers will be displayed. Large special sections de- voted to the Tourist Corpora- tion, Koor and the textile in- dustry constitute the high- lights of this show, which will be managed by Mr. Ch. Romach.

Israel's Travelling Exhibi- tion, touring West Africa, will move this month from Lagos to Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, where it is ex- pected to score the same spectacular success as in Ghana and Nigeria. Mr. R. Schaefer, the ICEF's press officer, will take over there from Mr. A. Chotter.

Several more exhibitions, including the World Trade Fair in New York and the Prince of Wales International Trade Fair, are in an advanced planning stage, and Israel's pavilions will be completed in the next few weeks. Special editions of The Jerusalem Post will be flown to both American fairs.

## Fur Exports Jump

By YARCOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE fur trade traditionally a Jewish trade, is fast coming into its own in Israel. During 1960 exports of fur coats and stoles made here totalled \$400,000, as against a few thousand dollars worth sold abroad five years ago. At the recent fur auction of the Hudson Bay Company in London, six Israeli fur- riers took part, buying skins worth several thousand pounds sterling.

On their return the fur- riers remarked that about 30 per cent of the buyers were Jewish and that the auc- tioneer was practically the only person at the auction who didn't speak Yiddish. The grand old British company, which handles furs from all over the world, does not employ Jewish staff.

The Israeli furriers bought mainly Russian broadtail skins. These need a lot of handwork to turn into coats and stoles, which gives Israel a running advantage over other fur-making centres. A single broadtail coat needs about a month's handwork.

While an American furrier earns about \$500 a month, his Israeli counterpart gets roughly \$1,400. This combined with the first-class styles produced here which have become famous the world over, explains the popularity of Israeli furs.

Mr. Zeev Katz, the Sec- retary of the local Merchants Association who is busily pushing the local industry

said that this year's exports would definitely top the \$500,000 mark. The added value on them is 50 per cent.

The big difficulty is the tariff on imported skins. On raw skins the duty amounts to seven-and-a-half per cent rising to 35 per cent on dressed skins. "Drawback" repay- ments of the customs on the exports are impossible for technical reasons, and Israeli furriers are therefore forced to buy mainly raw skins, whose price is comparatively much higher than the dressed skins especially on those coming from the Soviet Union. Negotiations are now proceeding for a reduction of customs duty as there is actually no local market for the products, 90 per cent of which are exported.

Tourist Customers  
Many of the furs are sold to tourists visiting the coun- try, and the Association holds regular Haifa fur fashion shows on tourist liners call- ing here at which the Kuehn- reich brothers exhibit their wares, with excellent sales results.

Diplomats serving in the country visiting the coun- try, and the Association holds regular Haifa fur fashion shows on tourist liners call- ing here at which the Kuehn- reich brothers exhibit their wares, with excellent sales results.

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## ★ Export Millionaires ★

OVER 200 exporters were awarded medallions and "Approved Exporters" certificates by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Pinchas Sapir, on the occasion of "Exporters' Day" this Tuesday. Earlier that day, President Izchak Ben-Zvi received the top 32 exporters—whose sales abroad topped one million dollars apiece last year. The "millionaires" received Bar-Kochba medallions wreathed with golden olive-leaves and framed "Approved Exporters" certificates. These 32 exporters accounted for nearly half of the country's \$214m. last year.

1. Citrus Marketing Board of Israel	\$16,616,000
2. Agricultural Export Company Ltd.	11,407,000
3. Dead Sea Works Ltd.	4,871,000
4. Dead Sea Bromine Co. Ltd.	4,413,000
5. Citrus & Canned Products Assoc.	4,291,000
6. Alliance Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.	3,132,000
7. Samson Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.	3,091,000
8. Kaiser-Ilin Industries Ltd.	2,490,000
9. Israel Groundnuts Production & Marketing Board	2,010,000
10. Palestine Portland Cement Works "Nashef" Ltd.	1,813,000
11. The American Near-East Corp. Ltd.	1,791,000
12. The Israel Central Trade Investment Co. Ltd.	1,769,000
13. Asma Ltd.	1,735,000
14. Knit — Afkum	1,735,000
15. Cargol Ltd.	1,664,000
16. Solcor Marketing & Purchasing Co. Ltd.	1,508,000
17. The United Petroleum Export Co. Ltd.	1,407,000
18. Ata Textile Co. Ltd.	1,364,000
19. Rhemen, Israel Oil Industry Ltd.	1,307,000
20. Ets-Lavud Ltd.	1,251,000
21. Tael, Manufacturers of Plywood Ltd.	1,111,000
22. Goffrond A.	1,118,000
23. Aderech Co. Ltd. Worsted Spinning Mill	1,011,000
24. Ancor Export Co. Ltd.	1,006,000
25. Sulfam Ltd.	1,006,000
26. T.A.S.	1,006,000

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27. Recco Diamond Production & Marketing Co. Ltd. \$228,000  
28. Schuttler & Gruenstein 2,031,000  
29. Lustig Bros. Ltd. 2,744,000  
30. Keren-Or Diamonds Ltd. 2,652,000  
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WHAT ISRAEL MAKES



# CALCULATING BOND YIELDS

What the Investor Wants to Know

By J. Voet  
Assistant General Manager,  
The First Bank of Israel

BEFORE an investor buys a bond he will want to know what it will bring him over the years, so that he may compare this income with the return from other investments.

The income from debentures is known in advance, since all the payments are stipulated in the loan contract on which this particular bond issue is based. It is not always certain, of course, that the debtor will really keep the terms of this contract, but for the purpose of calculating yields it is nevertheless usually assumed that all the obligations of the loan contract will be punctually met.

By the yield from bonds one usually means either the "running yield" or the yield to redemption. The former is simply the coupon rate divided by the price of the debenture. To obtain the yield to redemption one must add or subtract from the running yield the profit or loss involved for the investor when the bond is redeemed.

Both figures are of importance, the redemption yield being the more weighty, especially for the long-term investor. The following examples will illustrate these calculations.

## Dollar-Linked

Let us take the widely held Tamudai Dollar 2½% 1960/69, quoted on February 13, 1961 at 83½, i.e. 83½% of the bond's nominal value. As is customary in Israel, this price quotation includes interest from the last coupon date, which was January 1, 1961. To get the net price one must therefore deduct interest for about one and a half months, and obtain 83.06. The running yield on Tamudai Dollar 2½% is consequently 2.94% (83.06 x 0.0294 = 2.44).

This appears to be rather low, but it must not be forgotten that on redemption, which is to take place at the latest by June 30, 1969, investors will get the full nominal value of the bond and therefore make a profit of 100% - 83.06% = 16.94%. This profit, spread over the eight and a half years remaining until June, 1969, must be added to the running yield to obtain the yield to redemption. The calculation here is not so simple, and brokers resort for the purpose to bond tables specially compiled for the purpose. These tables are not generally available to the ordinary investor, but he can get a very rough estimate of redemption yield by dividing the profit of 16.94% by eight.

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## Dayagi Bros. ISRAEL GIFT AND ART PRODUCTIONS

- The business which was established in 1959, now employs 80 workers.
- Since 1954, the firm has held the title of Authorized Exporter, and during 1960 exported over \$100,000 of goods to 22 countries.
- In addition to ordinary export of goods, the sale of goods on the local market can be classed as an invisible export as a majority of these sales are made to tourists.
- The number of countries on our export list has grown from year to year thanks to the diligence of the firm in producing new models and its awareness of innovations in the world markets.
- At the end of 1960 an extensive survey was made of several overseas markets and for the broadening of sales networks in these markets.

and a half years, obtaining 2%, and then adding this to the running yield of 4.2%. The resulting total of 6.2% is close to what the bond tables will tell him - 6.1%.

## Convertible Debentures

Another example is afforded by the widely held convertible debentures of the National Oil Company, 5% 1962/71, quoted on February 13 at 92½ including only half a month's interest. The net price is consequently 91.91, and the running yield 5.4%.

## Better Prices for Citrus

TELEAVIV -

EXPORTS of citrus are over \$60,000 cases behind last year at this stage, but prices of oranges and grapefruit are considerably higher in the U.K. Israel's main market.

Figures on exports until February 18, produced by the Citrus Marketing Board, show that 4,450,000 cases have been sent abroad so far. Of this, two million cases were sold in Britain. The latest price of Israel's oranges in Britain ranged from 34 to 36 shillings a crate, compared to 30.6 shillings last year, and 36 to 38 shillings a case of grapefruit compared to 31.6 a year ago.

West Germany stands in second place among the 22 countries that have bought Israel's citrus. It is followed by Sweden (282,000 cases), Denmark (250,000 cases), Holland (248,000 cases) and Finland (231,000).

Yugoslavia is by far the leading customer of Israel's lemons, having bought 60,000 cases. Rumania is the second biggest customer, with 32,000 cases.

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shillings



## BECCA

Diamond Production & Marketing Co. Ltd.  
HEAD LIST OF DIAMOND EXPORTERS

Established only 30 months ago, in 1959 the BECCA Company captured first place among Israel diamond exporters with a total of \$4,223,000 or over eight per cent of the total export of Israel diamonds last year.

The Company, whose Managing Director and main share holder is Mr. Yehuda Zvi Bess, imports rough diamonds from the main centres of the world. This allows an added value in dollars of up to 50 per cent as against the usual 20 per cent of added value from stones supplied by the London Syndicate.

Through its offices in Antwerp, London and New York, the BECCA Company will soon be completed with the Goutwirth Diamond Corporation, New York, which is known for its world-wide sales connections on the diamond market. There are Goutwirth offices at Surabaya, Medan, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Amman, Amsterdam and New York.

It is hoped that during 1961, Messrs BECCA will, for the first time open the Far Eastern market to Israel polished diamonds. In view of the anticipated rise in its exports, the Company plans gradually to concentrate all manufacturing work at the Jerusalem Diamond Centre.

As the first diamond polisher in Israel, Mr. Bess has also gone into the direct sale of these stones as jewellery. He has taken over the "ADY" Jewellery Shop on Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, which sells exclusive diamond sets and other precious jewellery. These are easily comparable with most foreign products. The shop is owned jointly with The Palestine Bank Ltd., which is also instrumental in financing the growing export and import business of Messrs BECCA Ltd.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry last week confirmed "BECCA's" leading position in its acknowledgement of the above mentioned aggregate total diamond export in 1960. (Ad.)

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Special arrangements 1960.

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Exports in 1960 totalled over \$250,000

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## INTERVIEWPOINTS

## Trade Union—or More

FROM all parts of the free world people come to Israel to study the Histadrut (The General Federation of Labour). Africans and Asians analyse its institutions with a view to emulation. But inside Israel itself there are some citizens who feel that the Histadrut is too powerful for the good of the State, or that it has usurped some of the State's functions. Among the critics is Mr. Yosef Sapir (right), one of the leaders of the General Zionist Party—on the other side Mr. Aharon Becker, the newly elected Secretary-General of the Histadrut, maintains that the organization is in no way opposed or inimical to the interests of the State, but, on the contrary, is a major means of attaining national objectives.

By Philip Gillon



MR. Yosef Sapir is a 4th generation Sabra who is very proud of the fact that his great-grandfather visited the Yemen and other exotic lands in the middle of the last century, he wrote a classic travelogue entitled "Eben Sapir". Mr. Sapir carries his great-grandfather's picture proudly in his pocket together with the photograph of his grandfather. He himself was educated at the Teachers' Seminary in Jerusalem but was compelled to change all his plans at the age of seventeen, when his brother died, and he took over the management of the family farm in Petah Tikva. He says that the adjustment was most difficult, as he had no experience of the practice or theory of farming. Nevertheless, he became one of the most successful citrus farmers in the country, he was Deputy Manager of the Pardes Cooperative Society, Managing Director of the Pardes Syndicate and later Mayor of Petah Tikva. He has represented the General Zionists in the Knesset for many years and was Minister of Communications when his party joined the Coalition.

TAILL and spare, Mr. Sapir puts his arguments emphatically and logically. He objects most vigorously to talk of his "Right Wing". "Where did this nomenclature come from?" he demands. "We are not robbers or capitalists. In old days, he says, there were Histadrutim and a group called in German "Bürgerlich"—there is no real word in English, the nearest would be Middle Class. The fact that there is no such word in English seems to him significant of difference between this country and England. He claims that most political parties in Israel are not homogeneous but cut across all social groups in the State—so the talk about Right and Left Wings is completely inapplicable.

Mr. Aharon Becker has just moved to the fifth floor of the Histadrut. Sitting at his desk he commands a magnificent view of North Tel Aviv of the Tel Aviv Port and the sea beyond. Congratulations have been pouring in from individuals and organizations in the five continents, as Mr. Becker points out with a wry smile, he began his new career with two strikes on his hands, that of the teachers and of the Ashdod Power Station. With typical dry humour he adds the rather optimistic view that he will be able to deal with the strikes as quickly as he can dispose of the congratulations. The power station employees did in fact go to work following Histadrut intervention. Incidentally, one of the High School teachers out on strike is his own daughter.

Mr. Becker comments that he is not against strikes as such, he is only against strikes which are called without good reason. One of the major problems of a labour movement is the determination whether strike action is justified.

The new Secretary-General of the Histadrut is a short, wiry man with black wavy hair and the intense manner of an intellectual socialist rather than the down-to-earth practical approach of a trade unionist. His history belies this impression. Born in Russia, he was educated at a secondary school and immigrated to Israel in 1924. He was a member of a kibbutz near Petah Tikva for some years and then became Secretary of the Workers' Council in Ramat Gan. Thereafter he held a variety of top jobs, including the secretaryship of the Textile Union and the management of the Industrial Section of Hamashbir Hamerkazi. For several years he has run the

Trade Union Department of the Histadrut. With this background he might be expected to be a typical trade union leader, but his attitudes are far more perceptive and profound. He looks for fundamental principles rather than for immediate gains.

MR. Sapir opens his argument with an analysis of the history of the Histadrut which would be endorsed up to a point by its own leaders. He says that the Histadrut is unique and that nothing like it exists either in the free world or behind the Iron Curtain nor has it like been seen in the past in any other land. To understand it and its functions, says Mr. Sapir, we must consider its origins. The Zionist Movement, he says, really began 80 years ago. It was functioning in a country in which the Government was not in the hands of the citizens. During this embryonic period, when the State was on the way, the Jews had to develop institutions which were normally those of Government, such as public health bodies, schools and economic organizations. About 300,000 immigrants settled in the country in the 20 years preceding Statehood, and it was impossible for the State to absorb them without massive assistance such as is normally given by the Government.

The Zionist Movement, under Dr. Chaim Weizmann, did not take on the attributes of a Government, either because it did not want to do so or because it could not. Whether this policy was correct or not, one can assume in looking at the country's history in perspective, that there was good reason for the default. The effect was that the Jewish Agency concentrated on politics while various other bodies assumed the attributes of a "State". Mr. Sapir mentions the Vaad Leumi, the municipalities, the city of Tel Aviv, even the Hebrew University—all of these made their contribution to the creation of a single national, political and social entity of Israel, even though they did not have the government in their hands. He concedes that the contribution of the Histadrut was the greatest of all.

"I take off my hat to all of them, and I take it off offensively to the Histadrut," says Mr. Sapir with a grin. But, he goes on, every age has its appropriate institutions, and it is essential to review those in use at all times to make sure that what was good at one time is not bad at another. Statehood has done as much as the Histadrut, with all the authority, institutions, and tools needed for the development of the country. Israel does not require para-government institutions as it did previously. In every country in the world the State must come first and the municipalities, the city, the Histadrut, the State of Israel and the State of the Histadrut.

MR. Becker does not concede that any such conflict exists or can develop. He

agrees with Mr. Sapir that the Histadrut is unique and that they did aspire to raise the standard of living and to protect the workers against exploitation. Simultaneously, however, they were concerned with the broadening of the economy and the settling of immigrants. The setting up of economic and industrial institutions by the workers through the Histadrut was all-important for the strengthening of the Jewish society. The concept of establishing a society in which the workers would play a dominant and independent role was in no way opposed to the basic interests of the community. On the contrary, the progress of the country would have been impossible if the Histadrut had not taken the initiative.

Mr. Becker does not consider that this fundamental position has changed in the slightest since the State was founded. The major aim of the Histadrut, he says, is the industrialization of the population and the settlement of wastelands. Private capital was unwilling or unable to undertake the industrialization of the development areas. Mr. Becker quotes instances after instances where the initiative of the Histadrut gave life to new towns. Eilat, Beer-Sheva, Ashkelon and twenty others. He points out that in Eilat the Histadrut even opened a hotel which was later taken over by private enterprise. Beer-Sheva is now attracting private capital, but for years it was the Histadrut alone that was prepared to develop the Negev towns. Mr. Becker maintains, therefore, that there is not the slightest conflict between the work of the Histadrut and that of the State. He sees no reason why private capital cannot contribute also to the development of the new towns—unfortunately, he says, Israel has sufficient barren areas to provide plenty of scope for the State, the Histadrut, private enterprise and anyone else.

THE Histadrut has further played a key role in the integration of hundreds of thousands of immigrants since the establishment of the State. These immigrants have obtained health insurance through Kupat Holim and have enjoyed the social, cultural and other amenities provided by the workers' federation. No body or institution, including the State, has done as much as the Histadrut to incorporate the immigrants into one society, to provide them with work and to protect their standards of living so as to guarantee their independence and self-reliance.

MR. Sapir contends that most of the services provided by the Histadrut should be handed over to the State. Such matters as comprehensive health insurance, he argues, are not the business of a sector but of a govern-

ment. Just as education has been taken over by the State, so the nation's health should be nationalized. He adds that these are not arguments advanced only by the Liberal Bloc but also by some members of Mapai. He says that he also wants a Welfare State and does not believe that it is possible for Israel to exist and to absorb immigration outside the framework of a Welfare State. "The only argument is how much of a Welfare State and what price glory? There is a danger that it can be Farewell State in place of a Welfare State."

The Welfare State must be the same for all citizens and must not be confined to a specific sector. Even if the Histadrut were to give up the health services, it would have vast scope for activities such as are usually carried on by trade union movements. It could concentrate on pension schemes, housing projects, culture and other activities, but health is a basic need of every single citizen, irrespective of his political outlook.

MR. Becker's next objection is to the Histadrut functioning as an employer of labour. He says that nowhere else in the Western world does a paradoxical situation exist where the trade unions are controlled by the owners. He quotes an instance where the AFL-CIO bought shares in a factory but refused to take up to 50 per cent because it objected to assuming responsibility for management as a matter of principle. Mr. Sapir says that at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Union, a Histadrut representative argued that only 15 per cent of the farm labourers work in the private sector. Mr. Sapir has nothing against cooperatives but he is opposed to the intense concentration of industrial power in the hands of a small number of people, such he says, as takes place in Koor.

Comparing Koor to General Motors, he doubts whether the American firm has as much relative power as the Histadrut. In any case, he argues, directors of General Motors know that if they are inefficient and do not show profits they will soon be ousted, whereas the directors of Koor are not responsible to the workers whom they are said to represent. The removal of Mr. Hillel Dan by Mr. Lavon was due to personal differences. Such autocratic and monopolistic control is unhealthy and dangerous. He also objects to politics in the Histadrut. He sees no room for political parties in a federation of trade unions. The Trade Unions can be bound together in any manner they like, and as closely as they like, but the invasion of them by political parties seems to him undesirable.

The movement of industry to the development areas could be achieved without the Histadrut functioning as the major employer and as the representative of the employees. The Government could divert industry by means of guarantees and similar provisions. The basic needs of the country at the moment are for full effici-

cy and democracy, both of which involve splitting up of the Histadrut's industrial empire.

Mr. Becker maintains that the Histadrut enterprises are every bit as efficient as the best private businesses. Elaborate checks, inspections and controls are maintained on all aspects of every enterprise. As far as possible the principle of profitability is enforced although the Histadrut gives its workers better social conditions than private enterprises. But, he adds, Histadrut industries cannot be compared to those of General Motors. The Histadrut industries main aim are national service in the building of Israel's economy and participation of the workers in the venture and their understanding of its objectives.

These activities are in no way opposed to the State, on the contrary the Histadrut has at all times functioned in the service of the Government and in accordance with its policy. Apart from its achievements in Israel's development areas, the Histadrut has also started to help the developing countries of Africa and Asia to the best of its ability. Thus the Histadrut enterprises cannot be compared to General Motors or any normal private firm; any effort to change their character is based on a complete misconception and can only damage the interests of the State.

WITH regard to health insurance Mr. Becker points out that workers and other organizations throughout Europe have similar schemes. There are other health insurance projects in Israel itself. The Histadrut has provided a comprehensive health service for 70 per cent of the population who would otherwise not have had it; it is based on the equitable principle that members pay according to their means and receive service according to their needs. In providing this service the Histadrut has seen of immense assistance to the State. He asks what would have happened to the immigrants in the new villages if it had not been for Kupat Holim?

Fundamentally, the issue between the two men is that Mr. Sapir sees the year 1961 as the end of an era in which the Histadrut helped to build the Welfare State of Israel. Mr. Becker is convinced that the Workers' movement is on the way to still greater achievements.



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